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large American cities plagued with urban unrest; and to provide administrative salaries for coordinators.

A "very substantial" grant, according to Mr. Lapchick, from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, would effect the summer institute program.

Another phase of the project is to persuade the administrations of three large American cities with racial problems to adopt the secondary education plan. Mr. Lapchick's first introduction to such a project came two years ago when a student leader of an Afro-American organization at the University of Connecticut discussed the positive accomplishments of a similar educational project, conducted for two years in a specific ghetto district of New Haven.

Last week Mr. Lapchick personally discussed project PRIDE with Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland, the first Negro elected to a mayorship of a major American city, and with John Wooten, executive director of the Negro Industrial and Economic Union.

Ironically, just a few short weeks before his tragic death Sen. Robert F. Kennedy expressed a deep interest in the project as Mr. Lapchick discussed it with him and Mrs. Kennedy during a campaign train trip through Nebraska.

Mr. Lapchick, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lapchick of 3 Wendover Road, attended Yonkers Public Schools and Manhattan Prep before moving to St. John's. Last year he took courses in African Studies at the University of East Africa in Kampala, Uganda.

"I hope that someday, either through this movement or through our own personal attitudes," Mr. Lapchick muses, "we can tell ourselves that we helped to make America truly the land of the free."

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CRISIS

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1968

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the recent political liberalization in Czechoslovakia and the still uncertain Soviet response to it strengthens the case for reduction and redeployment of American military forces in Western Europe.

The economic advantages of such a move have long been apparent. The costs of maintaining the 337,000 American troops in Western Europe contributed a coverage of \$500 million annually to our balance-of-payments deficit for the past 3 years. Say net reduction in that figure would improve our unfavorable balance-of-payments by an equal amount.

The political justification has been less clear. Our NATO allies continue to be highly sensitive to any hint of a weakening of American commitment in Western Europe, although at the same time there is increasing interest among Western European leaders in improving relations with the Eastern bloc. But there is no assurance that any reduction of American troops would bring a mutual reduction by the Soviet Union or the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, some observers feel that such a move might encourage Soviet probes of initiatives, for example, in regard to Berlin.

How to initiate a reduction or redeployment of military forces that would

provide maximum incentives for reciprocal rather than retaliatory action by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact has been a major question for the contingency planners and advocates of American force reduction. In hearings last April on Senator MANSFIELD's Senate resolution proposing "a substantial reduction" in American force levels in Western Europe, State Department officials outlined three possible approaches: First, a negotiated withdrawal with a specific quid pro quo; second, a unilateral withdrawal of NATO forces; and third, various "tactical variations" of these two basic approaches. The hearings and subsequent public statements on the issue, however, have produced no clear indication of what circumstances would justify setting any of these plans in motion. The current situation in Czechoslovakia, it seems to me, may provide such an opportunity.

Soviet troops are now reported lingering on Czech soil or obviously maneuvering nearby while the Soviet leaders attempt to bully the Czechslovaks into backing away from their reforms. As reported in the New York Times yesterday, July 25, 1968, one justification cited by Soviet leaders for the continued presence of Soviet troops is that Czech troops are unable adequately to protect their borders from possible invasion from the West without Soviet assistance.

The situation with respect to Czechoslovakia is, of course, a source of intense concern to us, even while we naturally applaud the apparent determination of the new Czech leaders to move in the direction of greater political freedom and diversity. The administration has, quite properly, endeavored to make clear that the United States has not instigated these new developments in Czechoslovakia and has taken pains to deny Soviet efforts to implicate us—efforts which seem intended to provide a possible basis for intervention. The administration has also, again wisely, made clear to the Soviets that any military intervention on their part would gravely interfere with Soviet-American relations, but has carefully refrained from threatening any military action. Indeed, no responsible Western leader has proposed active intervention in the Czech situation by NATO forces. Any such active intervention would have to be resisted by the Soviets and would surely lead to a catastrophic war which no one wants.

Is there anything further that the United States can do, discreetly and without embarrassing the new Czechoslovak leadership, to discourage Soviet military intervention? I believe that there is.

Responsible observers have reported that the Soviets are motivated in this situation more by an obsessive fear for their own military security than they are by considerations of dogmatic Marxist-Leninist ideology or political considerations. If that is so, it seems reasonable to conclude that announcement of American intention to reduce its forces in Western Europe would tend to defuse the present crisis by giving tangible assurance to the Soviets of our peaceful intentions. It would also contribute to a gen-

eral lessening of East-West tensions in Europe that could only be a salutary development in the present crisis. Such an announcement would also have the immediate advantage of weakening the Soviet argument that Soviet troops are needed in Czechoslovakia because Czechoslovak forces are insufficient to meet the threat from the West.

I am not suggesting that any sudden move should be made which the Czechoslovak leaders might regard as an indication of a total disinterest on the part of the NATO powers in the internal developments in Czechoslovakia. Such a move might even be taken as a tacit invitation to the Soviets to move in forcefully.

What I do suggest is that the administration announce plans to begin immediate consultations with our NATO allies with a view to the reduction of American forces in Europe in a manner which would contribute to the greatest degree possible to an early reciprocal reduction in Soviet forces in Eastern Europe. It would be helpful also if the Congress were to indicate its support of such a step. Accordingly, I have today introduced a resolution similar, in many respects, to the resolution heretofore introduced in the other body by Senator MANSFIELD. The text of my resolution follows:

H. RES. 1275

Whereas the foreign policy and military strength of the United States are dedicated to the protection of our national security, the preservation of the liberties of the American people, and the maintenance of world peace; and

Whereas the United States, in implementing these principles, has maintained large contingents of American Armed Forces in Europe, together with air and naval units, for twenty years; and

Whereas the security of the United States and its citizens remains interwoven with the security of other nations signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty as it was when the treaty was signed, but the condition of our European allies, both economically and militarily, has appreciably improved since large contingents of forces were deployed; and

Whereas the means and capacity of all members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to provide forces to resist aggression has significantly improved since the original United States deployment; and

Whereas the commitment by all members of the North Atlantic Treaty is based upon the full cooperation of all treaty partners in contributing materials and men on a fair and equitable basis, but such contributions have not been forthcoming from all other members of the organization; and

Whereas relations between Eastern Europe and Western Europe were tense when the large contingents of United States forces were deployed in Europe but this situation has now undergone substantial change and relations between the two parts of Europe are now characterized by an increasing two-way flow of trade, people and other peaceful exchange; and

Whereas the reduction of United States forces in Europe will contribute to a lessening of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States and will help to allay the fears for their security which obsess the leaders of the Soviet Union and which apparently underlie their concerns over the growing tendencies toward freedom in Eastern Europe; and

Whereas the present policy of maintaining large contingents of United States forces and their dependents on the European Con-

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continent also contributes further to the fiscal and monetary problems of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that, with changes and improvements in the techniques of modern warfare and because of the vast increase in capacity of the United States to wage war and two move military forces and equipment by air, a substantial reduction of United States forces permanently stationed in Europe can and should be made.

NEW CAREERS IN EAST LOS ANGELES

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1968

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the new careers program, administered by the Department of Labor, is designed to help poor people with little education to get a foothold on a career ladder through a subprofessional job. At the same time, it frees the professionals in libraries, hospitals, and educational institutions to devote themselves to the highly skilled work for which they have been trained.

The Los Angeles Times of June 27 reports the launching of a new careers program designed specifically to place underemployed Mexican Americans on ladders to professional careers. Enrollees will spend 8 hours a week earning educational credentials at East Los Angeles College while working up through aide positions toward professional status. The program will stress pride in the enrollees' heritage.

As I commend this effort to bring Mexican Americans into the mainstream of American society I include in the RECORD the entire article, "New Careers Training Project for Mexican Americans Opens":

NEW CAREERS TRAINING PROJECT FOR MEXICAN-AMERICANS OPENS

(By Jack Jores)

The nation's first federally financed project designed specifically to place underemployed Mexican-Americans on ladders to professional careers was launched Wednesday in East Los Angeles.

Here to inaugurate the \$250,000 New Careers Program of the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation was Mark Battle, U.S. Department of Labor administrator of work and training programs.

Although the initial program calls for only 50 persons to go into sub-professional positions with county departments and nonprofit agencies, MAOF Executive Director Dionicio Morales called it "the beginning of new things for East Los Angeles."

Under the plan, East Los Angeles College has developed "an innovative curriculum" for New Careers enrollees so that they will be spending eight hours a week earning educational credentials while working up through aide positions toward professional status.

Battle and Morales said the MAOF New Careers program differs from others financed under the Scheuer Amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act by placing emphasis on pride in heritage.

HERITAGE EMPHASIZED

New Careers money has gone into such endeavors here as the Concentrated Employment Project and the Neighborhood Adult

Participation Project. Both seek to place poverty area persons in sub-professional starting positions with established agencies.

Battle said during a press conference at East Los Angeles College that the MAOF project is the first program "the design for which meets the real New Careers concept."

NEW PATTERN FORMED

He said the Labor Department is hoping to establish the notion of "career ladders" in institutions, thus setting up a pattern which could open routes for the poor to professional careers without federal funds being required.

At a late afternoon community ceremony at MAOF headquarters, 4127 E. Brooklyn Ave., Morales praised Battle for seeing to it that "the problems of the Mexican-American are beginning to receive the attention they deserve."

TWO MARYLAND GI'S DIE IN VIETNAM

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1968

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, L. Cpl. Michael R. Wiley and Sgt. William H. Foster, two fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I wish to commend their bravery and honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

DUNDALK, SEVERN GI'S DIE IN WAR—CPL. WILEY, SGT. FOSTER WERE KILLED IN SEPARATE ACTIONS

Two marines from Maryland, one of them on his second tour of duty, have been killed in Vietnam, the Department of Defense reported yesterday:

They were:
Lance Cpl. Michael R. Wiley, 18-year-old son of Mrs. June Wiley, of 3458 Yorkway, Dundalk, and Arthur R. Wiley.

Sgt. William H. Foster, 26, the only son of Lyle O. Foster, of Severn, Md.

Corporal Wiley, who had been in Vietnam since November, 1967, was killed Sunday by fragment wounds of the neck and body from a mine while he was on defensive action in the Thieu Thien Province of South Vietnam.

He was attached to the 81st Mortar Division, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment.

Mrs. Wiley said her son had written that he expected to be home for Christmas but then would return for another six months in Vietnam. He had asked for a transfer to the security division of the 1st Air Wing.

ATTENDED DUNDALK HIGH

Corporal Wiley, who would have been 19 August 13, was born in Pax, W. Va. and was brought by his family to Dundalk when he was three months old.

He attended Dundalk High School but left school to join the Marine Corps at the age of 17 in May, 1967. He took training at Parris Island, S.C., and Camp Lejeune, N.C. He was stationed at Camp Pendleton, Cal., before going to Vietnam.

In addition to his parents, his survivors include two brothers, David Wiley and Randy Wiley; three sisters, Sharon, Debbie and Elaine Wiley; his maternal grandparents, Cassie Boggs and Mrs. Thelma Boggs, and his paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wiley, all of Dundalk.

Sergeant Foster, a machine gunner in a helicopter attached to the 16th Marine Air Group died when the craft crashed Sunday in the Marble Mountain area of Da Nang.

He had been in Vietnam since April on his second trip there. He had served 21 months in the battle zone the first time, according to his father.

Sergeant Foster attended Arundel High School. He enlisted in the Marine Corps four years ago and took his training at Parris Island and Camp Lejeune.

Besides his father, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Naomi R. Scharnock, of Ohio, and his step-mother, Mrs. Margaret L. Foster.

MUNICIPAL CAPITAL MARKET EXPANSION ACT

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1968

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, the financial plight of the State and local governments in America today is one of fiscal poverty. The States are slowly strangling for lack of funds and are continually faced with the problem of how to raise revenues to meet current and future expenditures. This pinch, caused by insufficient funds, has created a reluctance to embark upon new projects demanded by an increasing metropolitan population. Yet, legislation has been introduced in both the House and Senate, H.R. 15991 and S. 3170, the Municipal Capital Market Expansion Act, which would add to the financial problem of the States and tie them further to Washington. I have received a resolution adopted by the city of Cincinnati expressing its opposition to these proposals and I submit it for insertion in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Council in opposition to United States Senate Bill No. 3170 and United States House of Representatives Bill No. 15991 and urging that said bills not be passed.

Whereas, U.S. Senate Bill No. 3170 and U.S. House of Representatives Bill No. 15991, each now pending, are intended to encourage state and local governments to waive tax exemption on all their bonds sold to finance public projects; and

Whereas, This is an initial step toward control of the capital programs of all states and municipalities by the Federal Government; and

Whereas, the present administrative red-tape related to all of the Federal grant programs is mild compared to the control, regulation, audits, and delays that would result in the Federal Government determining that each state and municipal bond issue (large and small city) is economically sound before the Federal Government would guarantee the issue and provide the interest rate subsidy; and

Whereas, small cities and villages would receive the bulk of the benefit at the expense of the larger cities; all municipal issues would carry the same quality rating; and

Whereas, the present tax exempt status of a debt issue of a well managed city in a good economic environment is worth in excess of 40% interest cost adjustment; and

Whereas, there is no basis for the argument that the capital market for state and municipal issues under the guarantee-subsidy plan would be increased. On the other hand, it would seem that the capital market may be diminished if Federal tax saving incentives are removed with only a Federal guarantee against default substituted therefor; now, therefore.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Sec. 1. That it is the sense of Council that United States Senate Bill No. 3170 and